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satisfactory in every respect. Both

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Mr. Olney is the only member of the

Cleveland Cabinet who has declared for

Mr. Bryan. It was given out that Mr. Wilson

had done so, but this is not the case.

A patriotic American once said "Mill-

ions for defense, but not one cent for

tribute." Mr. Bryan says "Millions to

reclaim arid lands but not one cent to de-

fend the flag."

Mr. Bourke Cockran should be ashamed

of himself for repeating, as he does in his

speeches, that "McKinley is making war

to take territory." He is performing his

constitutional duty in suppressing an in-

surrection in territory already ours.

The New York Herald gives an estimate

of the electoral vote for President based

upon a mid-campaign poll of the country,

with the following result: McKinley, 288;

Bryan, 168, with Indiana, Idaho and Mon-

tana, with twenty-one votes, doubtful.

This cannot be said to be a Republican boast.

The fight is getting most too hot for Re-

publicans to gratify Mr. Holtzman by

putting out their flags to welcome the

Hearst show. Many did when Mr. Bryan

came to his August "frost," but that was

two months ago. During those two months

Mr. Bryan has spent much time abusing

Republicans.

So Mr. Bryan tells the people in Min-

nesota that the Tammany Ice trust is harm-

less. Those poor people who were con-

fronted with a charge of 60 cents a hundred

pounds against about 20 cents before the

trust held a different opinion last June.

Mr. Bryan's zeal to defend his Tammany

friends lacks discretion.

A Chicago delegate to the Democratic

Club convention thinks this is a slow

town. Yesterday, after viewing the prepa-

rations for the carnival on Monument

place, he remarked: "It's fellows 'I'll be

out of town before their arrangements is

done." Probably they will, and the town

will go right along as if nothing had hap-

pened.

Bourke Cockran's terrible criticism of

Mr. Bryan four years ago makes it em-

barrassing for him to say anything com-

plimentary to that candidate, so he makes

up for inability in that direction by calling

the President an "Oriental despot" and a

Sultan." Four years ago he denounced

Bryan and Altgeld for conspiring against

the Supreme Court; now he talks of the

coercion of that tribunal by the Republican

President and Congress.

If one-tenth of the money spent in ac-

quiring and controlling the Philippines

should be expended in reclaiming the arid

lands of the West he was sure the return

would be a greater sum than would be

secured from the Philippines for a thousand

years." This is mere guesswork of the

Bryan kind, but is he prepared to say

that he would rather the federal govern-

ment would spend money to reclaim arid

lands in the West than to establish its au-

thority in the Philippines?

Mr. W. J. Bryan, Democratic candidate

for the presidency of the United States,

has written a sanctimonious little essay

or sermon bearing the title "Christianity

and Government," which is being circulated

as a campaign document, especial atten-

tion being given to putting it into the hands

of ministers. The sermon begins with this

inquiry, "Shall Standard Oil and the water

of life mix?" and is followed by this scrip-

tural quotation: "If a man say I love God

and hate his brother, he is a liar, for he

that loveth not his brother, whom he hath

seen, how can he love God, whom he hath

not seen?" "Thus," says Mr. Bryan, "does

John in his first epistle denounce those

who pretend to love the Heavenly Father

while they hate the earthly brother." Those

who hate the brethren and therefore the Al-

mighty, are, it appears, according to the

scriptures, not to approve of an in-

come tax, those who are not in favor of free silver, those who do not indiscriminately denounce trusts, and those who are not opposed to the retention of the Philippines—all those, in fact, who have no notion of voting for Mr. Bryan. The writer of this remarkable political document advances no arguments, but interlards his assertions with quotations from the Bible and with scriptural allusions in a way that must nauseate every reader who possesses an atom of common sense and the simplest instincts of propriety. Such hypocritical twaddle makes a variety of campaign literature that will work against rather than for the party that circulates it.

MR. BRYAN SHOWING OUT HIS CHARACTER.

As the campaign progresses Mr. Bryan's speeches become more undignified, more flippant, more demagogical and more mendacious. He is either losing his self-control or is becoming convinced that his defeat is inevitable, and is therefore getting reckless and showing out his true character without regard to consequences. His speeches in Minnesota on Monday were not only devoid of fair argument but were full of false statements, unfounded charges and demagogic appeals to popular ignorance and prejudice. Thus, in one speech he said: "What domestic reason is there for a large army? They want to build a fort near every large city and have the army there to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation." Now, nobody is proposing a large army. At present the regular army is limited by law to 65,000 men and 35,000 volunteers, and the law provides that the increased regular and volunteer force shall not continue in service after July 1, 1901. Mr. Bryan calls this army of limited numbers and limited enlistment a large army, and says: "They," meaning the Republicans, "want to build a fort near every large city and have the army there to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation." A candidate for high office who talks this way is a public enemy. In another speech he said: "The only way of distinguishing a good trust from a bad trust, according to the Republican idea, is to go to the trust for a campaign contribution; if the trust gives liberally it is good; if it gives stingily it is bad." Now, everybody knows there are Democratic trusts as well as Republican trusts, and perhaps some of both have contributed to campaign funds, though nobody has any information on the subject. But Mr. Bryan, a candidate for President, says the only distinction the Republican party makes between good and bad trusts is between those which give liberally to the campaign fund and those which do not.

To the colored men's league he said: "When Lincoln lived he wanted to encourage the production of both gold and silver; now the Republicans have no use for silver. He signed the law that created the greenback; now the Republicans are trying to retire the greenbacks." There was no silver question while Lincoln lived, and there is more than fifteen times as much silver coin now in circulation as there was when Mr. Lincoln was elected or at any time during his administration. Mr. Bryan says Mr. Lincoln "signed the law that created the greenback," so he did, and he accompanied his signature with a message expressing his regret that it was necessary and the hope that in good time the greenbacks would be retired. In the same speech, recurring to the alleged increase of the army, Mr. Bryan said it was "because of the wish to meet the demands of the laboring men in this country with force." If Mr. Bryan believes this to be true he is deficient in common sense; if he makes the statement without believing it is a demagogue. His speeches of Monday abound with similar statements unworthy not only of a candidate for President but of any man seeking the suffrages of the people for the lowest office in his gift. As Mr. Bryan loses control of himself his true character comes out.

CONSCIENTIOUS BALLOTS AND OTHERS.

In an election for President of the United States every ballot ought to represent the patriotic and conscientious convictions of the voter, but that is far from being the case. A ballot that does not represent conscientious convictions is, to say the least, an unworthy one and next door to a corrupt one. Yet there are hundreds of thousands of voters in the United States whose ballots are absolutely devoid of conscience and which represent a mixture of hereditary ignorance, prejudice, passion, antipathy, greed and blind, unreasoning party fealty. Conscientious voters would never establish such rule as that of Tammany in New York. Conscientious ballots would never have established Goebelsism in Kentucky. Conscientious ballots would never have nullified the Constitution of the United States in several Southern States and disfranchised hundreds of thousands of voters. The ballots that have done these things represent elements full of danger to republican government.

To make a present application of these views it must be evident to every fair-minded person that the conscience of the country will be mainly represented by the ballots cast for President McKinley and against Mr. Bryan. Whatever else the latter represents, no conscientious voter can claim that he represents the best interests of the country or its people. When a country and people have prospered as this country and people have under the administration of President McKinley and the policies and principles he represents, no intelligent person can conscientiously believe that greater prosperity can be attained by reversing these policies. The ballots that will be cast for Bryan will represent what Tammany stands for, what Goebelsism stands for, what proscription and disfranchisement stand for, what free trade and free silver stand for—they will represent ignorance, hereditary, partyism, political passion and prejudice, anything, and everything, but conscience and patriotism.

Only the Democratic party would have dared to nominate such a man as Bryan on such a platform as that he stands on. Democratic conventions know Democratic voters. They know that the mass of the party will vote the ticket regardless of platform or candidate—not all, but the mass. Therefore they can do things which a Republican convention would not dare do. It is not conceivable that a Republican convention should nominate such a man as Mr. Bryan for President, but if it should, and he should make such an exhibition of himself as he is now doing, he would be overwhelmingly defeated by Republican votes. The conscience and the

patriotism of the party would revolt, and the machine which attempted to foist such a man into the presidential chair would be smashed into atoms. But Bryanites are not built that way. There are so many other ingredients in the ballots that will be cast for Bryan that there will be no room for conscience or patriotism.

MISSION WORK AND CLOTHES.

The custom of most missionaries is to encourage the people among whom they work to wear the clothing of civilization, under the impression, apparently, that there is some occult connection between such garments and Christianity. This custom has obtained even where the native costume was modest and suited to the conditions of living, the result being that all the distinctiveness and picturesque of the wearers is destroyed wherever the change has been made. Take, for instance, the American Indians of the West and Northwest. They had originally a distinctive style of dress of which buckskin, fur, blankets and other woven fabrics were the chief component parts, and fringes, feathers and beads the ornaments. The natural mingling of the races, as the white settlers came into their neighborhood, would in time have its influence in modifying their costumes, and has, of course, had its effect in that direction. Many, however, if left to themselves, would adhere to their native attire, at least to some extent, but on the reservations they are advised, urged and even sometimes ordered to adopt the fashions of the whites. Women who would go about with bare heads or with gay cotton bandages bound over their hair are recommended to buy hats, and are now to be seen going about wearing the cheapest and most tawdry millinery. The wearing of blankets by the men is frowned on severely, and the once proud and haughty braves are reduced to uniform commonplaceness through investment in clothing-store "hand-me-downs." All their picturesque is gone, and to what end? They are Indians still, and probably none the better for their modern attire, which, whatever else may be said in its behalf, is not picturesque.

In contrast to this course is that followed by the Baptist missionaries in the province of Shan-Tung, in the interior of China. A German traveler, writing of his tour in a current magazine, relates that all the colony of American missionaries, both men and women, wear the complete Chinese garb, the men even including the pigtail. The reason given for this is that, as fewer white persons penetrate to the region, the attention of the natives is so taken up by the strange Western costume that they give no heed to what the wearers may say to them. On making this discovery soon after their arrival among them, Dr. Crawford and his wife, pioneers of the colony, at once adopted Chinese attire and have worn it for nearly fifty years. Their procedure is a wise instance of doing in Rome as the Romans do.

In view of the experience of this and other cities in the matter of granting franchises, and in view also, of the public and private interests involved, the Journal cannot refrain from expressing surprise and regret at the passage of the hot-water heating and lighting franchise by the City Council. The Journal is not sufficiently well informed in the premises to expose the defects of the franchise, nor does it believe any member of the Board of Public Works or the Council is sufficiently well informed to point out its merits. The point is that a franchise of great value, involving the introduction of a new system of heating and lighting that may or may not have been fully tested, that may or may not be the best extant, and that may or may not become obsolete in a few years—a franchise for twenty-five years and giving large powers and privileges to the grantees, has been granted for a sum which may or may not be a fair equivalent and on conditions that seem to make inadequate provision for the protection of the rights of the city or of individuals. The Journal has no reason to doubt the good faith of the company to which the franchise has been granted or its ability to carry out its contracts, nor does it blame the company for desiring to accelerate the action of the city authorities. But in matters of this kind those who are asking for franchises do look after the interests of the city and the public quite as closely as they do after their own, and if the city authorities fail to do their whole duty in this regard the people have a right to complain. The time to safeguard the interests of the city and people is before a franchise is irrevocably granted, and not afterwards. In this case the Journal believes the action has been without full information or due deliberation, and that the negotiation should, if possible, be held up for further and fuller investigation. There is no necessity for rushing things, as seems to have been done in this case.

Mrs. Lease, in her speeches for McKinley, is hitting her old Populist brethren hard over the shoulders of the Democrats. In a Nebraska speech she said she was the mother of the Populist party in Kansas, but left it because it became filled up with too many Democrats who entered its ranks for gain. She said that when the Populist house was ready for occupancy degenerate Democrats moved into the Populist household and sold and bartered the principles of the Populist party for votes. The Populists thus indirectly accused of selling their principles could hardly be pleased with her remarks. Mrs. Lease does not love the Democrats. Speaking of their political doctrines, she said it was State's rights in the time of the civil war. The trust question demanded attention, but "the Tammany, copperhead, bourbon, negro-burning Bryan Democrats had centered all that direction on the issue of free trade." Sister Lease is nothing if not forcible and emphatic. She is drawing big audiences in the West.

Senator Beveridge made a good point very clear when he showed that markets are the corner stone of progress and civilization, and that they bring blessings to all classes. An extension of American markets abroad means the extension of American prosperity at home, and as our surplus products are constantly increasing beyond our capacity for consumption the question of extending foreign markets is a vital one.

Word comes that in Nebraska a mysterious man enters a community of Germans and asks for the names of the males between eighteen and forty years of age, the military period, and goes on without explaining his object, which is un-

necessary to say, is to make them believe that a draft is impending.

There is alarm among the octopus-hunters in New York because the leading attorney of the sugar trust has been selected by Croker to preside over the Bryan meeting in New York city.

No resident of this congressional district who has at heart the interests of the district, the State or the country will vote to exchange Representative Overstreet for an untried man.

The accession of Senor Sixto Lopez to the Bryan ranks can hardly be called that of a lifelong Republican.

Richard Harding Davis closes his South African papers in Scribner's Magazine with an account of the "Last Days of Pretoria" and ends the account with this despairing utterance: "Still, in spite of his cause, the Boer is losing, and in time his end may come, and he may fall. But when he falls he will not fall alone; with him will end a great principle, the principle for which our forefathers fought—the right of self-government, the principle of independence." It is hardly as bad as that, Richard. Back here in the United States the right yet exists and the principle still lives. But don't let go of your native country, Richard, or there is no telling what may happen to it.

Indianapolis is getting into very gay attire. Visitors to the carnival next week will find the "magic circle," in particular, a dazzlingly brilliant spot.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Ungrateful Father.

"David, don't you think our lovely boy

stand a fine chance at the baby show?"

"Of course, Clara; enter him in the mid-

night-racket competition."

Of Small Troubles.

When gloom doth clutch you, put her by—

Take not her gift of sorrow;

For well you know, though now you sigh,

You'll feel all right to-morrow.

The Mellowing World.

Autumn, again thou drawest near,

Bringing the blight time of the year;

Yet, while thou stealest summer's self,

Thou dost console us for thyself.

The Wickedest Little Germ.

"Miracles attend their victims when they are

worn out."

"When we read about them until we are

dead tired, and then they take a mean advantage of us."

Important Sentence.

"That's just the way things go."

"When the master says 'no'."

"Why, somebody has invented an automaton

that plays the piano; but nobody invents one

that can cook and wash dishes."

Political Conditions in the South.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Having read the editorial in your issue of

Sept. 29 on "Bryanism in the South," I re-

quest space in the Journal to submit a few

observations from the standpoint of a

Northern Republican having property inter-

ests in one of the Southern States, and

therefore interested in the continued pros-

perity of the "Southland." While I accord

you the fullest sincerity in your statements

regard to the political conditions in the

South, yet I must dissent from your con-

clusions—at least so far as the present

palp of 1900 is concerned. I have been

traveling in the South almost constantly

since 1897, and have met and transacted

business with a large number of business

men in the States of Tennessee, North Car-

olina, Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, and

have been a close and constant reader of

the Southern press. I will admit that prior

to Bryan's election in 1896 the Southern

press was almost unanimously in

favor of expansion and against the

policy of the United States. Alabama

and Georgia, the two States which

have been the most violently expansion-

ist, and anti-Union, papers, have

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